

Application No. 09/527,350
Amendment dated July 7, 2004
Reply to Office Action of April 7, 2004

REMARKS

Interview with the Examiner

On June 8, 2004, Mr. Tung Nguyen and Examiner Tillery briefly discussed the Examiner's statement in the Response to Arguments that "Applicant's claim language does not explicitly state how the command is generated—whether by user input or lack thereof."

Status Of Application

Claims 1-29 are pending in the application; the status of the claims is as follows:

Claims 1-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,768,604 to Yamazaki et al ("Yamazaki") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,627,569 to Matsuzaki et al ("Matsuzaki").

A Formal Replacement drawing for Fig. 18 was filed on January 28, 2004. Applicants respectfully request approval of the drawing.

Claims 1, 5, 11, 15, 19 and 24 have been amended to more distinctly describe the invention. These changes do not introduce any new matter.

35 U.S.C. § 102(b) Rejection

The rejection of claims 1-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Yamazaki in view of Matsuzaki, is respectfully traversed based on the following.

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*:

a controller which, in response to a command to turn off the electric power source which is issued while the display is performing writing by consuming electric power supplied from the electric power source, turns off

the electric power source after completion of the writing without requiring a second command to turn off the electric power source;

whereby the display is capable of displaying a complete image after the electric power source has been turned off.

Thus, claim 1 requires that the command to turn off the electric power source, which was issued while the display was writing, is the same command that is used to turn off the electric power source after writing has been completed. Further, claim 1 requires that the display be capable of displaying a complete image once the electric power source has been turned off.

The Office Action cites Yamazaki (Fig. 8) as disclosing that a standby request is issued after a predetermined elapse of time and thus could be sent while the video memory is writing or after it has completed writing. While the standby request of Yamazaki could be sent while the video memory is performing writing, Yamazaki indicates that the command to shift to the standby mode "is inhibited by the writing to the video memory." In fact, Fig. 7 shows that, if the video memory write bit is ON, the timer value is reset. Thus, the standby request is discarded and the timer is reset. Another command to shift to standby mode must be generated once the time period has again expired.

In contrast to Yamazaki, claim 1 requires that the command to turn off the electric power source, which was generated while the display was performing writing, operates to turn off the electric power source (once the writing has been completed). Thus, according to claim 1, another command to turn off the electric power source need not be generated once writing to the display has been completed.

Further, claim 1 requires that the display be capable of displaying a complete image after the electric power has been turned off in response the command. Neither Yamazaki nor Matsuzaki disclose this feature of the invention, i.e., that a command to turn off the electric power source (which was generated while the display was performing writing) be used to turn off the electric power source (once the writing has been completed) resulting in a complete image being displayed on the display even after the

electric power source is off. Both Yamazaki and Matsuzaki disclose displays that are turned off. Yamazaki saves power by turning off the display when in the standby or suspend states. (col. 4, lines 23-31). Matsuzaki erases the image currently displayed when a power-off operation is detected and further “eliminate[s] display of an undesired image when the power is switched on.” (col. 2, lines 2-14).

Thus, for the reasons stated above, claim 1 is considered allowable over Yamazaki and Matsuzaki, individually or in combination. Claims 2-4 depend from and include all the limitations of claim 1. Thus, claims 2-4 are considered allowable over Yamazaki and Matsuzaki for at least the same reasons.

Claim 5 recites, *inter alia*:

an automatic power-off process which turns off the electric power source automatically at a specified time; and

a delay process which, when the display is performing writing by consuming electric power supplied from the electric power source, delays execution of the automatic power-off process so that the electric power source is turned off after completion of the writing;

whereby the display is capable of displaying a complete image after the electric power source has been turned off.

Claim 5 requires that execution of the automatic power-off process be delayed until after completion of writing to the display. Further, claim 5 requires that the display be capable of displaying a complete image once the electric power source has been turned off.

As discussed above, Yamazaki indicates that the command to shift to the standby mode “is inhibited by the writing to the video memory.” Thus, another command to shift to standby mode must be generated once writing to the video memory is complete and the time period has again expired. In contrast, claim 5 does not inhibit, but rather, merely delays execution of the power-off process until after writing has been completed.

Further, as discussed above, both Yamazaki and Matsuzaki disclose displays that are turned off. In contrast, claim 5 requires that the display be capable of displaying a complete image after the electric power source has been turned off.

Thus, claim 5 is considered allowable over Yamazaki and Matsuzaki, individually or in combination. Claims 6-10 and 28 depend from and include all the limitations of claim 5. Thus, claims 6-10 and 28 are considered allowable over Yamazaki and Matsuzaki for at least the same reasons.

Claim 11 recites, *inter alia*:

a first input member with which an operator can input a specified command; and

a controller which, when the first input member is operated while writing on the display is being performed, invalidates the command sent from the first input member and, when the first input member is operated after completion of the writing, controls the electronic information device in accordance with the command sent from the first input member;

whereby the display is capable of displaying a complete image after an electric power source supplying power to the display has been turned off.

Thus, claim 11 requires a first input member that can be used to input specified commands, and that the commands are either invalidated (if the input member is operated during writing to the display) or executed (if the input member is operated after completion of writing to the display).

While Yamazaki discloses a suspend switch (col. 4, line 40), the suspend switch is only usable to return the computer from the suspend state to the normal state. There is no disclosure in Yamazaki that the command from the suspend switch is invalidated based on whether writing to the display is being performed. In fact, since the computer is already in the suspend state (i.e., the LCD is off) when the suspend switch is operated, there is no need to determine whether writing to the display is being performed.

Further, as discussed above, both Yamazaki and Matsuzaki disclose displays that are turned off. In contrast, claim 11 requires that the display be capable of displaying a complete image after the electric power source has been turned off.

Thus, claim 11 is considered allowable over Yamazaki and Matsuzaki, individually or in combination. Claims 12-14 depend from and include all the limitations of claim 11. Thus, claims 12-14 are considered allowable over Yamazaki and Matsuzaki for at least the same reasons.

Claim 15 recites, *inter alia*:

commanding a power-off of the electric power source; and
when a power-off of the electric power source is commanded while
the display is performing writing by consuming electric power supplied
from the electric power source, executing the power-off command after
completion of the writing without requiring a second power-off command;
whereby the display is capable of displaying a complete image after
the electric power source has been turned off.

Thus, claim 15 requires that the power-off command, which was issued while the display was writing, be executed after writing has been completed, without requiring a second power-off command. Further, claim 1 requires that the display be capable of displaying a complete image once the electric power source has been turned off.

As discussed above, Yamazaki indicates that the command to shift to the standby mode “is inhibited by the writing to the video memory.” Thus, instead of executing the power-off command after completion of the writing, Yamazaki requires that another command to shift to standby mode be generated once a selected time period has again expired.

Further, claim 15 requires that the display be capable of displaying a complete image after the electric power has been turned off in response to the command. As discussed above, both Yamazaki and Matsuzaki disclose displays that are turned off.

Thus, claim 15 is considered allowable over Yamazaki and Matsuzaki, individually or in combination. Claims 16-18 depend from and include all the limitations of claim 15. Thus, claims 16-18 are considered allowable over Yamazaki and Matsuzaki for at least the same reasons.

Claim 19 recites, *inter alia*:

an automatic power-off step of automatically turning off the electric power source at a specified time; and

a delay step of, when writing on the display is being performed, delaying execution of the power-off step so that the electric power source is turned off after completion of the writing;

whereby the display is capable of displaying a complete image after the electric power source has been turned off.

Claim 19 requires a delay step that delays execution of the automatic power-off process until after completion of writing to the display. Further, claim 19 requires that the display be capable of displaying a complete image once the electric power source has been turned off.

As discussed above, Yamazaki indicates that the command to shift to the standby mode “is inhibited by the writing to the video memory.” Thus, another command to shift to standby mode must be generated once writing to the video memory is complete and the time period has again expired. In contrast, claim 19 does not inhibit, but rather, merely delays execution of the power-off process until after writing has been completed.

Further, as discussed above, both Yamazaki and Matsuzaki disclose displays that are turned off. In contrast, claim 19 requires that the display be capable of displaying a complete image after the electric power source has been turned off.

Thus, claim 19 is considered allowable over Yamazaki and Matsuzaki, individually or in combination. Claims 20-23 and 29 depend from and include all the limitations of

claim 19. Thus, claims 20-23 and 29 are considered allowable over Yamazaki and Matsuzaki for at least the same reasons.

Claim 24 recites, *inter alia*:

issuing a specified command by operating a first input member; and when the first input member is operated while writing on the display is being performed, invalidating the command sent from the first input member, and, when the first input member is operated after completion of the writing, controlling the electronic information device in accordance with the command sent from the first input member;

whereby the display is capable of displaying a complete image after the electric power source has been turned off.

Thus, claim 24 requires a specified command be issued by operating a first input member, and that the command is either invalidated (if the input member is operated during writing to the display) or executed (if the input member is operated after completion of writing to the display).

As discussed above, Yamazaki discloses a suspend switch. However, since the suspend switch of Yamazaki is only usable to return the computer from the suspend state to the normal state, there is no need to invalidate the command based on whether writing to the display is being performed—writing is not being performed because the computer is already in the suspend state when the suspend switch is activated.

Further, as discussed above, both Yamazaki and Matsuzaki disclose displays that are turned off. In contrast, claim 24 requires that the display be capable of displaying a complete image after the electric power source has been turned off.

Thus, claim 24 is considered allowable over Yamazaki and Matsuzaki, individually or in combination. Claims 25-27 depend from and include all the limitations of claim 24. Thus, claims 25-27 are considered allowable over Yamazaki and Matsuzaki for at least the same reasons.

Application No. 09/527,350
Amendment dated July 7, 2004
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Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claims 1-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Yamazaki in view of Matsuzaki, be reconsidered and withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

Wherefore, in view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, this application is considered to be in condition for allowance, and an early reconsideration and a Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

This Amendment does not increase the number of independent claims, does not increase the total number of claims, and does not present any multiple dependency claims. Accordingly, no fee based on the number or type of claims is currently due. However, if a fee, other than the issue fee, is due, please charge this fee to Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP's Deposit Account No. 18-1260.

Any fee required by this document other than the issue fee, and not submitted herewith should be charged to Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP's Deposit Account No. 18-1260. Any refund should be credited to the same account.

If an extension of time is required to enable this document to be timely filed and there is no separate Petition for Extension of Time filed herewith, this document is to be construed as also constituting a Petition for Extension of Time Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) for a period of time sufficient to enable this document to be timely filed.

Any other fee required for such Petition for Extension of Time and any other fee required by this document pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 and 1.17, other than the issue fee,

Application No. 09/527,350
Amendment dated July 7, 2004
Reply to Office Action of April 7, 2004

and not submitted herewith should be charged to Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP's Deposit Account No. 18-1260. Any refund should be credited to the same account.

Respectfully submitted,

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